Amnsements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8:15-" Virginia." BOOTH'S THEATRE-9-" The Corsican Brothers." CASINO-8-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." DALY'S THEATRE-8:13-" Serge Panine." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-" Daughter of Roland." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-" Zara." MAYERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Fritz." RENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" Iolanthe. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" The Black Venus." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-San Francisco

Minstrels. THALIA THEATRE-S-" William Tell." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-"McSorley's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATER-8-" A Parisian Romance." WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-3d Page-6th column. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-6th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page-5th column. BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-6th column. BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column. DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-6th columni. FINANCIAL-7th Page-1st, 2d and 3d columns. HELP WANTED-7th Page-6th column. Hotels-3d Page-6th column, INSTRUCTION-6th Page-1st column LECTURES AND MEETINGS-3d Page-5th column. MINING-6th Page-3d column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column.

Miscellaneous-3d Page-6th column; 8th Page-5th and 6th columns. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-3d Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st column. OCEAN STEAMERS-6th Page-2d column. Proposals-6th Page-2d column.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-6th column FEMALES-7th Page-6th column. EPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column. BTEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-7th Page-5th and 6th

TEACHERS-6th Page-24 column. WINTER RESORTS-6th Page-34 column.

REAL ESTATE-7th Page-4th column.

Business Notices. "ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

Buy always

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS+No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten more persons in connection with the recent disclosures in Dublin. = A turbulent meeting of socialists was held in Marseilles yesterday. - Medical students have been recalled from Paris to serve in the Austrian Army. The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has rejected the motion to abolish the Parliamentary oath. The Bheels, in British India, are in revolt.

Domestic.-Great damage has been done at Bradford, Penn., and Akron, Ohio, by the floods. Fire at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday caused a loss of \$200,000. - Policeman Ganley, of Port Jervis, N. Y., was fatally stabbed yesterday by Colonel Thomas Holt. —— The New-York and Boston Inland Railroad Company has been organized in Boston. == The jewelry store of S. C., was entered by burglars, who carried away goods valued at \$1,200. = The British steamer Neto, from Galveston for Liverpool, has been damaged by striking a reef. Snow storms in the West have greatly delayed travel. - Kit Carson has been arrested in Bloomington, Ind., for passing counterfest money. Several of the "Original Jubilee Singers," of Norfolk, Va., were arrested in New-Haven last night tion to the real business of the country, and for violating the Sunday law.

CITY AND SUBURBAN-A patient in the alchoholie vesterday and seriously injured a ke per. - A rity of a great many stronger men than Treasgang of burglars, who have been sending false firealarms, have been arrested. ____ The steamship Old Colony, of the Fall River line, went sahore at Hart's Island yesterday; no lives were lost. Sermons on the Bible were preached by the Rev. Drs. Newman and Armitage and the Rev. Charles H. Eaton.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of snow, followed by fair or clear and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53°; lowest, 32°;

The most satisfactory piece of work which the police have done for some time is the arrest of the young rufflans who have been playing practical jokes on the Fire Department for several years. Burglary was their profession, and sending the firemen all over the city on useless errands their amusement. They are likely to pay dearly for their fun.

Rum caused the tragedy yesterday at Bellevue Hospital; but the occurrence only emphasizes once more in a terrible way the evils of intemperance. A workman, who is respectable day is that the available capital of the country when he is in his senses, became so crazed by drink that he killed a fellow-patient and injured a keeper seriously. The affair was made possible by the plan of allowing the ton that the bonded whiskey extension bill patients the liberty of the corridors for exercise. This is, of course, a desirable arrangement; but was one keeper enough for twelve men, any one of whom was liable at any urer Vincent did, doubtless believing that whismoment to become violent?

The desire of the English Liberals that the approaching session of Parliament shall be exclusively devoted to home interests may yet be frustrated, but not in the way that has been generally deemed possible. Ireland is not the only part of the British Empire which is restless. News from India is disquieting. Insurrections of the natives are reported, and troops has foolishly loaned the amount of tax, are being poured into the dissatisfied districts. It may be necessary, therefore, for Parliament to postpone the discussion of the County Franchise and Redistribution bills, as well as measures touching Irish misery, until something is done to quiet the Queen's subjects in India.

The conviction of Prince Krapotkine and his friends at Lyons has not had the effect of greatly discouraging other Socialists in France. The demonstrations of discontent have now broken out at Marseilles. At a turbulent meeting held there yesterday resolutions denouncing the convictions at Lyons were adopted amid cheers for "The Revolution." The arrest of these wild talkers will now be in order, and the chances are that they will go to prison for a number of years. But it would be a great deal wiser for the Republic to adopt conciliatory measures. In the opinion of careful observers much of this so-called anarchy is only B protest against the irritating over-government and the petty restrictions on personal liberty which unfortunately still exist in

coinage bill has failed in one of its main objects. This seems so clear that we do not see how the advocates of the silver dollar can have the assurance to oppose a temporary suspension of the Act at least. Soon after Congress met last December Mr. Fisher proposed a bill allowing such a suspension. The measure elicited strong approval from every man whose opinion in the matter was worth anything, and it was hoped that the Committee on Coinage would push the bill through as quickly as possible. But it did not. On the contrary, one of its members has just introduced a resolution tending directly to encourage the manufacture of superfluous dollars. Irritating as it is this action is not unnatural, since the silver men have a clear majority of three in the Committee. Certainly nothing more is needed to show that a mistake was made when the Committee was appointed.

In regard to proposed legislation at Albany, it is almost folly for the taxpayer of this city to be wise. The outlook for him is not bright. According to our Albany correspoudent, the Democrats have agreed to give the State patronage to the country members of their party, and to hand the plundering of this city over to Tammany and the County Democracy. The cost of gratifying the country members will be about \$150,000; while the New-York City Democrats estimate their share of the spoils at over a million and a half. A new aqueduct will cost nearly fourteen millions, and a bill authorizing this expenditure will probably be passed at this session. Thus it will be seen that this Legislature will vote away something over \$17,000,000 before it adjourns. Some of the expenditure is justifiable, but the most of it is uncalled for. The scheme of work which the Democrats have thus laid out for themselves is broad and full of details; but they will be able to get through it. After all, perhaps we should be thankful that they devote only about three days a week to the public business. What they could accomplish in the way of extravagant expenditure by working steadily except on Sundays, the shuddering taxpayer will decline to contemplate.

GAMBLING AND OFFICIAL INTEGRITY. Another Treasurer of a repudiating State has proved himself a worthy son of such a State. When Fagin the Jew saw the rapid progress of his pupil, The Artful Dodger, in the science of picking pockets, he beamed with joy and pride. But the State of Alabama does not manifest a natural pride or pleasure in the proficiency of its pupil, perhaps because he has even surpassed his teacher. The whole State of Alabama has contrived to steal only twenty or thirty millions-not over \$200 each for its voters. But Treasurer Vincent has made off with \$300,000, more or less. Instructors do not like to be left so far behind in skill. The crime of Mr. Vincent, in Alabama eyes, is that he has managed not only to " do" the State, but to outdo the State. No one can miss the more obvious lesson

which is taught by this performance and that of Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee. That States which make their living by robbing those who trust them should themselves be robbed by those whom they trust-that is to be expected. But there is another feature of the matter which deserves attention. The prevailing mania for speculation offered the temptation which these two officials, prepared for dishonesty by the teachings of their States, did not resist. Treasurer Polk ruined himself in stocks. Treasurer Vincent went down with cotton. The Stephen Thomas, jr., & Brothers, Charles- other officials who have ruined themselves in oil, wheat, corn, oats or lard have not yet been heard from, but we may be very sure that pub he money and trust funds have been used and lost in other cases not yet detected. The fever of speculation which has prevailed since 1879, causing thousands of men to take part in dealings which no one can suppose to have any relathe sight of enormous fortunes made by means which public opinion has not sufficiently conward at Believus Hospital killed another patient demned, have proved too much for the integnrers Polk and Vincent. When a man is tempted to speculate with what he has earned, the individual may be almost the only loser. But in thousands of cases men have been led to use in speculation money not their own, and in consequence the failure of many firms, manufacturing establishments and banks has brought rum upon a vast number of benest and industrious people who had no part in the fault.

Let any one consider how many of the failures which have been recorded within the past four months in unusual number have been due to this evil. Each of these firms used money which really belonged to its proper business and its creditors therein, and went down just as Vincent did, because the speculation failed to return means for the repayment of the money thus used. How many banks have gone down, involving disaster to multitudes, because some officials could not resist the temptation either to speculate themselves or, to loan to speculating triends without adequate security. The one danger which hangs over the business world tohas become too much involved in the gigantic speculations now in progress.

It is asserted by Mr. Butterworth at Washingmust be passed because banks have loaned money on 90,000,000 gallons of whiskey. If so, they have used trust funds just as Treaskey would go up, just as he believed that cotton would go up. Would it have been sensible to propose a change of the laws of Alabama in order to prevent a disaster to Vincent or his associates? It is asserted that as much as \$60,000,000 has been loaned on whiskey, but this cannot be; the entire value of all the whiskey in the country less the tax not yet paid is not half that sum. It is the Government that \$81,000,000 more or less, and the other holders and lenders are now begging the Government to extend its loan indefinitely, lest they should be driven into bankruptcy. But the case is not much better in the oil speculation. About 34,000,000 barrels are now on hand-more than this country would consume in four years. Yet a great deal of money is loaned to support the speculation in oil. When Mr. Vincent's cotton ventures broke down, the stock held by dealers in this country was about 1,021,000 bales. It is now 1,193,036 bales, worth at the present price for middling about \$59,650,000. Add to this the grain carried in speculative markets, and we have an enormous sum of money, not all employed by persons of the gambling turn, but all of it in some degree at the mercy of purely gambling operations. It is high time to realize that official honesty,

fiduciary integrity, commercial honor and industrial prosperity are all threatened and actually being undermined by the prevalence of speculation. It rests with the Legislature of this State more than any other to provide restraints. Alabama had no market in which The tons of silver piled up in the Federal purely gambling transactions can be checked in of individuality and personal responsibility, changes," will meet with hearty sympathy from Attenta Constitution, which has been trying to push Mr. There is nothing new to be said about "Mo-

Treasury vaults prove that the compulsory this market, where a large part of the capital of the country is employed, all legitimate business will be aided, and commercial honor, fiduciary prudence and official integrity will be in some measure saved from the strongest temptation that now assails them.

CANAL EXPENSES. The Free Canal Amendments were resisted largely on the ground that to pass them meant a large additional burden for the shoulders of the taxpayers. The reply was that if New-York was to retain her commercial supremacy it was absolutely necessary that the canals should be made free. The reply proved satisfactory to the majority of the people, and the

result is that the canals have become free. But how about the effect upon the taxpayers ? Is it true that free canals mean a sensible increase of the tax-rate, a big hole in the publie treasury? Some months ago a gentleman of extended experience in State affairs, in response to an inquiry on the subject, expressed tolls off, need not exceed half a million dollars annually. These figures have gone unchal-lenged, and accepting them as approximating to the truth, it remains to be considered how much the State can save by making the canals free. Turning to the annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, lately transmitted to the Legislature, we find among the canal expenses of the last fiscal year the following items:

To collectors for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of collectors offices. \$35,337 23

weigh-masters and their assistants. 2,859 83
or salaries of the Auditor, Deputy Auditor, and cierks of the Canal Department. 18,550 00
or the compensation of the Canal Appraisers and their cierks, their travelling and miscellaneous expenses of office. 24,359 13

Here we have a total of over \$81,000, all of which, or certainly the bulk of which, can be saved to the Treasury. Of course the canals being free there will no longer be any occasion for collectors, inspectors or weigh-masters. As to the Auditor's Office, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that a bill to abolish it is now pending in the Legislature, and that there is a general demand for its passage. There is not the same unanimity of view in regard to the wisdom of abolishing the office of Canal Appraiser. But the proposition has many strong supporters, and it is by no means certain that the present Legislature will not pass a measure creating a board of large powers and functions which will supersede not only the Board of Canal Appraisers but the Board of

Audit. And there are yet other canal expenses which might be dispensed with without injury to the public service. An ex-State Engineer and Surveyor has recommended that the office of Resideut Engineer be abolished. The report of the special committee on Canals appointed by the Senate in 1881 contained the same recommendation. The Canal Committees of the two Houses of the Legislature would do well to examine these suggestions and see if they ought not to be acted upon. And these committees, if could not conveniently be dispensed with. Not a few level-headed men think that it could be. The office cost the State last year \$9,592 47.

We have not preterded to point out all the anal expenses that might be cut off. But we have named some important ones, and trust that the caual committees will go over the entire list of such expenses, closely scrutinizing ending all that cannot be shown to be absoluted for bales of cotton for export, 2,513 there were present, and the regular organist of the lurely necessary. This Legislature must not forget that although the November vote showed an overwhelming prepondence in their ballots against them if they had supposed that unusual prudence and economy were not to was being made.

The State now adopts a hitherto untried policy in regard to one of the great sources of her prosperity and consideration. It would be most unfortunate not to have it tested under the best possible conditions.

MEDICAL ETHICS,

The ghost of medical intolerance is not easily laid. Twice it has succumbed to a rattling fire of votes at the recent meetings of the County Medical Society, but the same spectral reminiscence is likely to rise again at the coming meeting of the State Medical Society at Albany. After all, the question under discussion is not a technical one. It is simple enough to permit the intelligent examination of laymen, and its recent history can be given in few words.

In February, 1881, the Medical Society of the State of New-York appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. W. C. Wey, chairman, C. R. Agnew, S. Oakley Vanderpoel, W. S. Ely, and H. C. Piffard, to revise its code of ethics. This was in conformity with the privileges of the society. The committee reported a revised code at the meeting of the society in 1882 which was freely discussed and adopted by a large majority. When the American Medical Association held its meeting in St. Paul last June, the delegates from the New-York State Society were refused admission, although some qualified by presenting credentials from the County Society, which of course is in affiliation with the State body. The refusal was made on the ground that the revised code of the New-York State Society was at variance with the following clause in the code of the American Medical Association: But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner

or fit associate in consultation whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma to the rejection of the accumuinted experience of the profession and of the age actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry.

The objectionable portion of the revised code is as follows:

Members of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, and of the medical societies in affiliation therewith, may meet in consultation legality qualified practi oners of medicine. Emergencies may occur in which all restriction shall, in the judgment of the practitioner. vield to the demands of humanity. These extracts contain the whole cause of

contention. Now Dr. Sayre, who has come to be recognized as the champion of the old code, states that the revised code "amounts to the so-called homocopathists," and;" by accepting | tends to defer the importation of gold. consultations with homocopathic physicians specialists come in for a share of the fees.' That the insinuation contained in the latter statement was, to say the least, ili-judged, Dr. Sayre would probably acknowledge when he calmly considers the character and standing of the physicians who have publicly defended the revised code. On the other hand, the advocates of the revised code make the point that the law determines the regularity of practitioners of medicine by recognizing graduates of properly organized medical institutions, whether of the "old school," homosopathic, or of other pathies, and that they are therefore simply setting themselves right before the law.

It would seem, however, that this whole discussion might be placed upon a higher and broader ground. No profession nor class of men can arrogate to themselves peculiar and exclusive rules for their moral guidance. As Professor Dwight has justly observed, "medical ethics are but a branch of universal ethics or morality." Would anyone say that there is anything adverse to merality in the clauses of the revised code which we have quoted? Let us see. The members of the State Society are given permission to consult with "legally qualified practitioners." This is only permitting members of a society organized under and profiting by the statutes of the State to consult with other practitioners recognized by the same statutes. It would seem that courtesy, if not duty as good citizens, amenable to our laws, would impel such consultation. We read also that in emergencies "all restriction shall in the judgment of the practitioner yield to the demands of the opinion that the cost of running the canals, humanity." Is not this directly in the line of universal ethics, rather than immoral? Both clauses are simply permissive. In emergencies, humanity may have full sway. Would the opponents of the revised code deny the claims of humanity? When a life hangs trembling in the balance is a physician to be debarred from rendering aid by a cast-iron rule? Medicine is of all others the profession dealing directly with humanity. To quote Professor Dwight again, "If this rule is not right, then it should be put in this form: 'Members of this society 'shall not consult with legally qualified practi-'tioners of any other society than our own, not 'even if an emergency arises in which the de-" 'mands of humanity require it.'" It is hardly probable that any opponents of the revised code would demand a reductio ad absurdum like this. Yet for a contrast-and the two extremes tell the whole story-it is worth while to examine Dr. Roosa's resolution which recommends "the simplification of the system of med-"ical ethics until it shall not contain specific quette, but only authorize procedure against conduct plainly unworthy a physician and gentleman.

The past week has not been a satisfactory one in business. The failure of a large and important iron establishment at Chicago, the closing of the Goodyear Rubber Works, throwing 1,300 men out of employment for a time, an ugly strike resulting in a riot near Cincinnati, the destruction of large refining works at Cleveland by fire, the defalcation of the Treasurer of Alabama, the delay of Congress in acting upon the Tariff bill, and the prospect that it may refuse to suspend silver coinage, all have tended to make the week a somewhat discouraging one. The volume of business grows smaller, judging from exchanges, which, after allowance for transactions arising from sales of stocks, probably did not exceed \$491,000,000 at New-York "operate with rather less liberality than is usual at this stage of the season;" breadstuffs and cotton are very quiet for export, but active in speculation, and petroleum and each, and will report in favor of summarily | dull. Thus there were sold last week | are doing as little as possible at present. Of course, the first and main cause of hesi-

while the new and most important experiment fear of legislation. Scarcely any change of resis his fawiling-piece over her back and blazes away, was being made.

"See, bess," and the obedient beying ites flows. He resis his fawiling-piece over her back and blazes away, duty or of internal taxes can be proposed that does not seem to some persons to promise betpossible. This kind of stagnation must be clearly | ing five handred acres on a man who had bent him ar distinguished from a prostration or dishearten-ment resulting from more lasting causes. It ment resulting from more lasting causes. It might terminate on the instant, if Congress had acted, or if it could be known that Congress could do nothing for two years. But there are funeral cortegs was going to the cemete y, one of the be the aim of Congress to remove as soon as possible by wise legislation.

Speculation has been very active. About especial change in price, but money is growing tight in the oil regions, and some New-York banks are extending increased facilities to speculators in that product here. The sales of wheat, corn and oats were about up to the average of the past five weeks-about 157,000,000 bushels this year, against 86,000,000 for the corresponding weeks last year. There was quite an advance in in higher quotations, though pork and bacon are quiet. A very large business in coffee options has been done at advancing prices, while sales on the spot have been only moderately large. The same feature runs through all the markets; speculation is rampant, while business is dull.

The bank statement showed a loss of reserve, which was caused by the increase of Treasury balances. The money market has been fairly supplied, however, and it is not generally supposed that any pressure can arise here unless it be the result of disturbances in the regions where oil or whiskey are largely held. The suspicion that some United States bonds were coming from Europe has been justified to some extent; \$800,000 came in one lot from France. But the amount now held abroad is probably not large enough to nothing more nor less than a compromise with make the movement important, except as it

> The statements in the special dispatch to Tue TRIBUNE published yesterday in regard to the condition of Westminster Abbey will be sorrowful news to many reagers who have risited that historic pile. It is stated that ' large portions of the facing stone have teen destroyed by the action of the weather." There appears to be something in the atmosphere of London peculiarly deleterious to stone, as has been indicated in one instance by the effect upon the obelisk on the Thames Embankment. Scientific experts have ascribed this to the action of an acid contained in the smoke and soot in the damp, foggy air, but surely science should be capable of applying an adequate means of protection. Mr. Smalley's deprecation of a movement to effect "extensive

and an advance upon the trades-union spirit of those who have seen buildings, frescoes, and pictures the old.

It would seem, he wever, that this whole disresulting in an incongruous hotchputch. There has resulting in an incongruous hotehpotch. There has always been dissatisfaction with the repairs of Westminster Abbey executed after the Revolution, while Sir Christopher Wren's addition of the western towers in 1713, with their mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles, has been the cause of much cavil and criticism. The effect of the weather is at most unlikely to destroy the architectural character and peculiar significance of this venerable building. The hand of the "restorer" can do all this, and it is to be hoped that Westminster Abbey may not share the fate of other buildings.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, of this city, has lately been vis-iting Cannes, France.

John D Racesley, who died at Madison, Ohio, last week, age ninety-three, was a soldier in Napo-leon's army at Waterloo.

The Rev. George Allen, of Worcester, Mass., will on Thursday celebrate his ninety-first birthday. He is said to be the oldest man in Worcester, the oldest clergyman in the State, and the only survivor of the Yale class of 1813. The Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith, who has had

pastoral charge of the Beth Eden Baptist Church, of Philadelphia for more than thirty years, and for the past three years has been pastoremeritus, has been unanimously requested by the society resume active duty. Miss Susan B. Anthony will celebrate her sixtythird birthday on Thursday of next week, and a

reception will be tendered her by her Philadelphia friends on that day. Her friends in Washington have already presented her with a birthday gift of Edwin Forcest's costumes and silverware, left by him to the Forrest Home, Philadelphia, are soon to be sold at public auction. Among the costumes

are those worn by the characters of Coriolanus, Lear, Tell and Spariacus, and the silverware includes fifteen pieces, besides a dozen knives, four gozen torks and four dozen spoons. Mr. Bradlaugh, the free-thinking Parliamentary "claimant," has placed conspicuously in his window in Fleet-st., London, his own portrait, a bust of Thomas Paine and portraits of Lord Brougham, Richard Cobden and John Bright. It is certainly rules for the regulation of professional cti- a heterogeneous collection, and there is room for more than a doubt as to whether either of the three

statesmen could have had much sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh's principles or with the manner in which he has chosen to avow them. Mr. J. W. Alexander has finished his portrait in oils of Dr.Oliver Wenderl Holmes, and it is now on private exhibition in Boston. The portrait, according to The Boston Post, is of three-quarters length and presents Dr. Holmes in his scholastic robe of black. The head is finely poised and well mode led, and it is strongly painted in the vigorous, broad style of the Manich school. The artist has caught the whimsteal expression which the face of Dr. Holmes always carries, and has been eminently successful in giving life, character and strength to the feat-

Mr. Burnand the Editor of Panch cenerally has a squabble with the Income Tax Commissioners when they make their annual assessment upon his handsome revenue. On one occasion he declared that his income was much less than they had credited him with. "Produce your ledger and prove your statements." "Ledger? I haven't any." "Sir," eried a stera Commissioner, "no tritling. You must keep books of some kind " " No, I don't; they desire—and we assume that they do—to do
their whole duty, might profitably consider the
question whether, considering the range of the
dities of the Superintendent of Public Works,
even the office of State Engineer and Surveyor
is noticed that buyers of dry-goods here

in the exceed \$181,000,000 at \$1.000 to \$

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Kalloch, of San Francisco, provisions are in somewhat the same condition. has recently subjected himself to fresh criticism. When The worst feature of the situation is that the | Mace and Slade were in that city recently, they rented gambling end of most markets is very the Metropolium Baptist Temple, of which br. Kalloch active, while the business end is very bas been the pastor, in order to give a sparring exhibit

showed an overwhelming preponderence in require nearly 200,000 bales a month, and A man in California has distanced all confavor of free canals, thousands of those who favored the amendments would have bought in this market only 15,446 bales with a cow instead of the usual dog. He has trained the amendments would have thrown since January 1, it may be inferred that they aminal to walk slowly out into the field where a flock of characterize the management of the canals tation in business is the expectation or the when within shooting distance he gently murmurs, characterize the management of the canals tation in business is the expectation or the when within shooting distance he gently murmurs, characterize the management of the canals

The mountain lands of Tennessee are very ter prices and larger sales, and to others to cheap and consequent's people give them away on the promise lower prices and smaller sales. The shaftest excuse. A man recently made a present of one former do not wish to sell, nor the latter to thousand acres to a stranger was had say if him from an buy, when they think such a change is about to be made. The tendency is to induce peohis hands. At last he got rid of five hundred acres of it ple, while action is pending, to live from hand by giving it to a man who had treated him to some apple to month, and to commit themselves as little as brandy, and after for her effort worked off the remain-

The other day at Pittsburg, Penn., when a also deeper causes of functivity, which affect the | carriages in rout stopped to make some trivial change in markets to some extent, and which it ought to the harness. The driver of the vehicle immediately in the halted carriage. The result was that the borses attached to the latter became frightened and started to run away, and soon s aried eve y animal in the cortege 37,009,000 barrels of petroleum-more than to a break-neck flight. Numerous carriages, wagons and there is in the world-were sold last week at other vehicles were overturned, and the whole funeral the four exchanges that report. There was no procession reduced to a wreck of its for ner uniformity. Men cja ulated, women shricked and many occupants o vehicles were thrown out. When order again came from the chaes, it was discovered that uside from the wreck-

The rector of St. George's Church, Southwark, England, recently fell into a laughable blunder A lady who was a denf-mute and a gentleman who was a for igner, and unable to speak English, came to him for the purpose of being married. The clergyman, after much difficulty, made out the object of their visit, as h supposed, and appointed a day for the performance of wheat and decline in corn and oats, the ceremony in church. He in fact understood that bat neither had any other than a speculative they wished to be baptized, and on the day set had probasis. Unusual activity in lard has resulted vided the requisite number of godfathers and godmothers to answer for them. The regular baptismal service was used over them; they were asked if they renounced the devil and all his works, and duly signed with sign of the cross. Though the service was not such as they ex needed, they supposed it was the newest way of solemn izing neatrimony, and departed, imagining themselve and and wife. The pext day the rector received from men at package con aming a piece of the wedding cake, and a little note of thanks from the coupe. Horrified at the discovery of the mistake, the clergyman rushed to beat he could, and harried them back to the church a they were merried this there in due and ancien

POLITICAL NEWS.

The dishonesty of the carpet-baggers was a favorite theme with the Democratic press when the Re publicans controlled the Southern States. The defalcations in Tennessee and Alabama suggest the wicked in query, if with all their faults the carpet baggers Were not fully as honest as the native-born Bourbons.

One gentleman whom his friends were industriously grooming for the Republican nomination for Governor of Onto says in advance that he does not want the office. This is Judge Nicholas Longworth. He would have made an admirable candidate and could doubtless have led the Republican party to victory mext Or ob r find the consented to head too teles. But he says "no," and with sufficient compliants to show that he means it.

For a few weeks past ex-Senator McDonald has tired considerably into the background. Less has been heard about his Presidential prospects, and he is said to have auddenly become inflicted with an indisposition to talk. It is all coubtiess a neatly contrived plan of his friends, who have tipped a wink to those, who were pre-maturely bosoning bim and have shaped a pad over the Senator's month. Mr. McDotaid has some good points for a Presidential conducte, but the n issue his backers making is that they are twenty years behind the

A few signs of concentration among Mr. Randal's opponents for the Speakership begin to be visible. Congressman Blackburn is reported as saying that if he becomes convinced that he cannot succeed he will aid Mr. Carlisle. If this report is true Mr. Black-

The Senatorial contest in Nebraska appears to have terminated fortunately for the Republicans, and the party papers in that State are accordingly rejoicing. General Manderson, the Senator-elect, is described as sound Republican, a man of irreproachable character and with the ability to perform the duties of the office and with the ability to perform the duties of the office creditably. As to his standing on the question which came near splitting the Republican party, The Omaha Republican says: "The railroad question, so far as it affects active politics, may be considered shelved by the election of a man who has never been a favorite of the corporations on the one hand, or the tool of the denagogue on the other, but who has a large ability to discern the right, and an unfailering readiness to embrace it, at whatever personal cost."

For an Administration only a month old Governor Pattison's is the most successful one on record—if dividing his own party and uniting his opponents are taken as proof of success. Of the Independent papers, which rendered much assistance in electing him, nor one, so far as is known, is now in sympathy with him. His course since taking office has alienated them all. The situation by which the Governor finds himself con The situation by which the Governor finds himself con-fronted is stated as follows by The Piltsburg Disputch:
"The reform Democrais, the Independent Republicans, the Wallace faction, the Statwart Republicans, are all opposed to bim, or, at least, will do nothing to aid his plans. It happens, therefore, that virtually the Governor is a Governor only of the Cassidy faction of the Democratte party, and not a Governor of the people. This is really uncomfortable, as it makes Mr. Pattison dwindle from the altitude of a great reformer to the dwarf stature of a would-be boss's factorism, obsequent, equat, midgetty."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A REPORT THAT IT IS HOPED IS FALSE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rev.) From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rev.)
It is reported that immediately after the adjournment of Congress, or possibly before adjournment, the President will make a very large number of official enanges for the purpose of provising for the frends of the Staiwart leaders. This report, it is to be hoped, is founded rather upon the wisses of those loaders than upon any intention of the President.

GORHAM IN A PECK OF TROUBLE

George C. Gorham, of Washington, stands between hope and fear. If the Fresidem should call as a sxira session, the Scoute will have to be reorganized, and he hopes to secure a good position, with large pay, in the secretaryship of that body. Some of the Republican Senators, however, declare that they will not you for Gorham, and he deem't quite know whether it is best to have an extra session or not.

best to have an extra session or not.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

Washington Dispatch to The Cleveland Leader.

At a certain well-known restauence in this city a little discussion arose that obtains some importance when one understands that the parties to it are high in social and official circles. In substance it contained the following important points: Secretary Frelinghuysen is very ill with a complication of troubles, and has not been about oget to the Department for some days past. His allowed in the control of the President Arthur. While has never been a Staiwer, the sens or has never taken a deep interest in the factional figure which have torn the party, and the President has shown a disposition to cuidwar men of the character, who seemed to have Republican principles rather than present in the self-act. He believes that with such men rests the ultimate sulvation of the party, and this is given as one reason way, in case of this returning has a recitrement, see will appoint Schator Windom, whether he be elected Senator or not, as Score-

THE WHIG PARTY AND PROTECTION. THE WHIG PARTY AND PROTECTION.

Prova The Chicago Journal (Rep.)

Certain Democratic newspapers, that are forever harping upon the true subject of heat trade, are trying to strengthen their augments in favor of that popular here; yo cellaring that the old Whig party was runed and force; to quit business as a pointeal or garden, or became it advocted he doctrine of protected to American isolations. This is an assertion for at all warranted by the facts. This is an assertion for at all warranted by the facts. The old Whig party occupied about the same position on the tariff question that the Republican party of the present that does, and What the local margine for domination of the selections were lost to the Whig party by the surface overtares the old hourbon tree rade or aniastic moone in 1840 and again is 1843. The rims so both of those elections were lost to the Whig party by the surface decisions were lost to the Whig party by and surface decisions were lost to the Whig party by and surface to lay their eggs and match their chickens in the next that the Whigs may made. The old Whig party never had a tail chance to reduce is the older on the subject of plot chantle practice, and, come quently, it cannot in truth be said that the american people resided it on that account. It is true that themy clay, the shall positio of protection, was been or in 1844 by Jaines & Polk, but he was bearen on itseles grown, out of the sinvery question—in answa ion of texas among thom—when overshaulowed an one rissues.

PROHIBITION AS A PARTY PLATFORM.

PROHIBITION AS A PARTY PLATFORM. The prohib tion leaders reaped whatever glory The prohibition retriefs reaper whatever glosy there was no be gained from early agained when we are set so to a Repairean party the obline that a one upon reflection. And this is what is sare to happen whenever promotion is congratied upon the dations of any policies party. It can early in point only under the pressure of a temporary excellent, and when that these away the party bears the brane. To make it good policy to encourage prombaton in polities, it would be to essay that he prombatory issue should be as carriedly cased and as prombatory puriorward in case succeeding the apagulas in the water it is larst triumpaint. If that is not done, then estimates in tall water to apagulass, ce was not one silitable or registative action maintain her aostifity, founded upon axed principles, and maily ecare many point. It is an open series that those wideled upon the proper demain and the necessar, innicions of legistation, deny the right of the office of invadents of registation, deny the right of the office of invadents of the office of the o

MUSIG AND THE DRAMA.

THE CASINO CONCERT.

The concert at the Casino last evening was cell planued and certainly pleasing to the large audience Mile. Juch was ex ellent in the "Ah, fors è lut" and

"The last Rose o summer," with which she replied to the clamorous pland to o the house. The "Travia a " air she gave with delightful facility and taste, but her chief success was in the called, which she sang with perfect simpl city and purity.

Mine. Corroso was also well received. The Paganini-Lizzt "Campanella" which she played is idle stuff, but

the Händel air and variations ("The Harmonious Bl okhad not a not be ter instrument. Mr. Fred Harv y sang the "a'apparl," and was recalled, but he has of face sing much before than lest even g wille. Carpita sang will under rather trying errormstances. Her yocc s rather than but her excut on, particu bright the "ce offannde" aria, was eary, and ner manner of singing gool.

An important fea are of the concert was the delicate and sympathetic plane-forte necompaniment of Mr. Marze. smith") was delig toul. It is a pity that Mone. Carr no had not a not be ter instrument. Mr. Fred Harv y

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Stetson, at Booth's Theatre, will effect revivale "Monte Christo," on February 12. Mr. Emmett's engagement at Haverly's Mr. George Loveday, so long associated in onshies with Mr. Tools, will ma age a new theatre, recently built at Easteourne, in England.

Mr. Sidney Wooliett will reappear at the Tarf Club Theatre next Saturdar, the 10th last, at 11:30 a.m., and give a recital of " Henry V." Mrs. Langtry has ended her engagement in New Orleans and one will appear this week in Nashville and Louisville. On February 12 she appears in Cin-

Mr. Boncicault has written the words for the ew comic opera of "Nell Gwynne," by M. Planque te, which will be produced in Loudon at Mr. Henderson's

A burlesque, in five scenes, of "Mother Goose," is among the frosh features that will be in reduced, this week, in the programme of the San Francisco Minstreis.

The comic opera of "Virginia" will be repeated at the Bijon Opera House until 'urrair notice.
Mr. Mo. aull will shortly redire from the management of this nouse-the lease having already passed into other

Mr. Boucicault's new play, "The Amadan," will be produced at the Boston Museum to-nigat, and it is expected that the occasion will prove one of un-

Attention is once more directed to the beautiful and impressive panerams of the stege of Pacis, which may be seen at Seventh-ave, and F fty-lifta-st., and which is exhibited every day, Sun as included.

A new play by Rebert Buchanan, the poet, will be produced at the London Adelput, about the mid win be produced with Charles Warner, Amy Roselie, J-die of February, with Charles Warner, Amy Roselie, J-H. Barnes, Mrs. Billington, and others, in the cast. A company described as "The Jesse James buntlon " is announced to appear at the Windso

Combination is announced.
Theatry this week. This is the party that was recently religious from performing in one of the Westers cuies. John McCullough has ended his engagement at the Boston Tuestro. It insted three weeks and the actor met with promigious favor. This week he will be seen at Manoncarer, Portsmouth, Lewisten, Bancor

Mr. D. H. Harkins, long associated with the New-York stare, and well rememb red here, has mot with much success abroad. Mr. Harkins will be in a spring four of the provincial theaties of Great firitain